

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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CLINT EDWARDS,  
Plaintiff,

v.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY; DEPARTMENT  
OF CORRECTION; ASSISTANT WARDEN  
ERIC MIDDLETOWN; CORRECTION CAPT.  
ROBERTS; CAPTAIN VAN LIEROP; C.O.  
AROCHO; C.O. SERGEANT GRANT; and C.O.  
SERGEANT LOPEZ,  
Defendants.  
-----X

**USDC SDNY  
DOCUMENT  
ELECTRONICALLY FILED  
DOC #:  
DATE FILED: 2/26/25**

**ORDER FOR  
PRO BONO COUNSEL**

19 CV 1362 (VB)

2/26/25  
Copies Mailed/Faxed  
Chambers of Vincent L. Briccetti  
JL

Briccetti, J.:

In a letter dated February 18, 2025, plaintiff requested the appointment of pro bono counsel. (Doc. #141). For the reasons set forth below, plaintiff's request is GRANTED. The Court directs that the Clerk of Court seek pro bono counsel to enter an appearance for the purpose of representing plaintiff for all purposes throughout the remainder of the above-captioned case. Counsel will file a Notice of Appearance as Pro Bono Counsel.

**LEGAL STANDARD**

The in forma pauperis statute provides the courts "may request an attorney to represent any person unable to afford counsel." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). Unlike in criminal cases, in civil cases, there is no requirement that courts supply indigent litigants with counsel. Hodge v. Police Officers, 802 F.2d 58, 60 (2d Cir. 1986). Instead, courts have "broad discretion" when deciding whether to seek pro bono representation for a civil litigant. Id. Even if a court does believe a litigant should have a free lawyer, under the in forma pauperis statute, a court has no authority to "appoint" counsel, but instead may only "request" that an attorney volunteer to represent a litigant. Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Ct., 490 U.S. 296, 301-10 (1989). Moreover, courts do not have funds to pay counsel in civil matters. Courts must therefore request the services of pro bono

counsel sparingly, and with reference to public benefit, in order to preserve the “precious commodity” of volunteer-lawyer time for those litigants whose causes are truly deserving.

Cooper v. A. Sargenti Co., 877 F.2d 170, 172–73 (2d Cir. 1989).

In Hodge v. Police Officers, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals set forth the factors a court should consider in deciding whether to grant a litigant’s request for pro bono counsel. 802 F.2d at 61–62. Of course, the litigant must first demonstrate that they are indigent, for example, by successfully applying for leave to proceed in forma pauperis. The Court must then consider whether the litigant’s claim “seems likely to be of substance”—“a requirement that must be taken seriously.” Id. at 60–61. If these requirements are met, the Court must then consider such factors as:

the indigent’s ability to investigate the crucial facts, whether conflicting evidence implicating the need for cross-examination will be the major proof presented to the fact finder, the indigent’s ability to present the case, the complexity of the legal issues and any special reason in that case why appointment of counsel would be more likely to lead to a just determination.

Id.; see also Cooper A. v. Sargenti Co., 877 F.2d at 172 (listing factors courts should consider, including litigant’s efforts to obtain counsel).

In considering these factors, district courts should neither apply bright-line rules nor automatically deny a request for counsel until the application has survived a dispositive motion. See Hendricks v. Coughlin, 114 F.3d 390, 392–93 (2d Cir. 1997). Rather, each application must be decided on its own facts. See Hodge v. Police Officers, 802 F.2d at 61.

### DISCUSSION

Plaintiff filed a request to proceed in forma pauperis, which the Court granted. (Doc. #6). Plaintiff therefore qualifies as indigent.

Plaintiff brings claims under 48 U.S.C. § 1983, asserting several violations of his Fourteenth Amendment rights as a pretrial detainee by the Westchester County Department of

Corrections (“WCDOC”) and various WCDOC officials and employees. First, plaintiff alleges several defendants subjected him to severely unsanitary and unhealthy conditions of confinement. Second, Edwards claims a deprivation of his procedural due process rights arising from his placement in administrative segregation without notice or an opportunity to be heard. Third, plaintiff claims a corrections officer, defendant Christopher Arocho, failed to protect him in the jail and instead actively incited other inmates to attack him.

The Court previously granted defendants’ motion to dismiss as to all claims except plaintiff’s failure to protect claim against Arocho (Doc. #60), and then granted summary judgment to Arocho (Doc. #128). Plaintiff subsequently appealed (Doc. #130), and on December 30, 2024, the Second Circuit vacated the Judgment and remanded the case (Doc. #135). In light of the Second Circuit’s decision, the Court finds plaintiff’s claims are likely to be of substance.

The Court finds the other Hodge factors also weigh in favor of granting plaintiff’s application. Plaintiff is currently incarcerated, a fact which poses meaningful challenges to his ability to effectively prepare for and present his case. The case is further complicated by the fact that plaintiff’s claims are on different tracks, as his conditions of confinement and procedural due process claims are at the outset of discovery, and his failure to protect claim is ripe for summary judgment save one discrete discovery issue. Moreover, this case has been pending for over six years. Accordingly, the Court believes the appointment of counsel will “lead to a quicker and more just result by sharpening the issues and shaping examination.” See Hodge v. Police Officers, 802 F.2d at 61.

Under the Court’s Standing Order regarding the Creation and Administration of the Pro Bono Fund (16-MC-0078), pro bono counsel may apply to the Court for reimbursement of certain out-of-pocket expenses spent in furtherance of plaintiff’s case. The Pro Bono Fund is

especially intended for attorneys for whom pro bono service is a financial hardship. See <https://nysd.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/2020-11/ProBonoFundOrder.pdf>.

Pro bono counsel will not be obligated for any aspect of plaintiff's representation beyond the matters described in this Order. Upon the filing by pro bono counsel of a Notice of Completion, the representation by pro bono counsel of plaintiff in this matter will terminate, and pro bono counsel will have no further obligations or responsibilities to plaintiff or to the Court in this matter.

### CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Clerk of Court is directed to attempt to locate pro bono counsel to represent plaintiff for the purposes described above. The Court advises plaintiff there are no funds to retain counsel in civil cases and the Court relies on volunteers. Due to a scarcity of volunteer attorneys, a lengthy period of time may pass before an attorney volunteers to represent plaintiff. If any attorney volunteers, the attorney will contact plaintiff directly. There is no guarantee, however, that a volunteer attorney will decide to take the case, and plaintiff should be prepared to proceed with the case without an attorney.

The Clerk is directed to reinstate defendant Westchester County.

By **March 28, 2025**, all defendants who have not filed an answer to plaintiff's amended complaint shall do so.

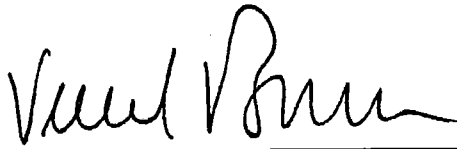
The next case management conference in this matter is scheduled for **May 14, 2025, at 9:30 a.m.** If pro bono counsel has filed an appearance by that date, all counsel shall attend the conference in person at the White Plains courthouse, Courtroom 620. If pro bono counsel has not filed a notice of appearance by that date, the Court will adjourn the conference.

The Court certifies under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) that any appeal taken from this Order would not be taken in good faith and therefore in forma pauperis status is denied for the purpose of an appeal. Cf. Coppedge v. United States, 369 U.S. 438, 444–45 (1962).

Chambers will mail and email a copy of this Order to plaintiff at the address on the docket.

Dated: February 26, 2025  
White Plains, NY

SO ORDERED:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vincent Briccetti', written over a horizontal line.

Vincent L. Briccetti  
United States District Judge